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# ANNUAL REPORT

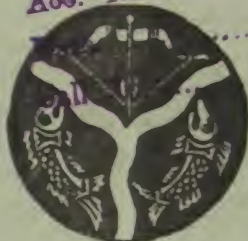
on the working of the

## Archaeological Museum Mathura

*For the year ending March 31, 1948*

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
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ALLAHABAD:

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

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THE MUSEUM

OF THE

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Annual Report on the Working of the Archaeological Museum,  
Mathura, for the year ending March 31, 1948

1. **Managing Committee**—The term of the last Managing Committee having expired on March 31, 1947, Government were pleased to reconstitute it for a further period of one year with effect from April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948, *vide* Education Department notification no. A-3670/XV—638-47, dated April 15, 1947.

Two lady members, Mrs. R. Dayal and Begum Aizaz Rasul, M.L.C., were added to the existing personnel of the Committee.

In place of Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji, Prof. N. K. Sidhant, Dean, Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University, was appointed a member, *vide* Education Department notification no. A-5734/XV—738-47, dated August 7, 1947.

One meeting of the Committee was held during the year to transact important business and to pass the Annual Report and the budget estimates.

2. **Administration**—Sri J. N. Singhal, P.C.S., Collector, Mathura, held the office of the Chairman from April 1 to 27, 1947, and Sri G. R. Yadava, P.C.S., for the rest of the year.

Sri K. D. Bajpai, M.A., worked as Curator and Secretary throughout the year except from April 15 to May 16, 1947, when he was on deputation to the Laboratory of the Archaeological Chemist in India, Dehra Dun, to receive practical training in the modern methods of chemical cleaning and preservation of museum antiquities, *vide* G. O. no. 795/XV—649-47, dated February 28, 1947, and from October 25 to November 8, 1947, when he was on leave.

During his absence Sri J. P. Chaturvedi, Sub-Curator, worked as officiating Curator in addition to his own duties.

3. **Finances**—(A) The Government grant for the year was spent under various heads as follows :

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Pay of establishment .. ..	4,326	8	0
2. Contingencies— Non-contract .. ..	10,923	14	0
3. Allowances and Honoraries— Travelling allowance .. ..	514	11	0
City allowance .. ..	100	1	0
Dearness and Living allowance .. ..	2,462	11	0
4. Work— Maintenance and Repairs .. ..	1,199	14	5
Total .. ..	19,527	11	5

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## (B) INCOME

(i) *Sale of Museum publications*

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Museum Handbook, 61 copies at annas 12 each ..	45	12	0
(b) Museum Picture Post Cards, 7 sets at annas 8 each..	3	8	0
Total ..	49	4	0

The amount realized as sale-proceeds of the above was credited into the Government Treasury under the head "Printing and Stationery, U. P.—XLV—Acts, and other books."

(ii) *Sale of Grass*

The amount of Rs.35 realized by sale of grass in the Museum compound was deposited into the Treasury under the head "XXXVI—Misc. Department—Museum Receipts."

4. Acquisition—(a) *Archaeology*—During the year 126 antiquities (Register nos. 3261 to 3386, Appendix A) were added to the Museum Collection as against 42 of the last year. The important ones are detailed below :

(1) Fragmentary pedestal of an image (no. 3214) inscribed with five letters (श्री महाराज) in the Brahmi script of the Kushana period.

(2) Parasol of a stupa (no. 3265) decorated with full-blown lotuses and other flower designs. This is the biggest parasol so far discovered at Mathura (Plate I).

(3) Square basement of a votive stupa (no. 3266) beautifully carved with lions and four Buddha heads having different facial expressions. Early Gupta period (Plate IIa).

(4) Inscribed pedestal of a Buddha image (no. 3267) with an inscription of the early fourth century A. D. referring to the installation of an image of Śākyamuni (Buddha). The inscription reads as follows :

शाक्यमुनिस्त्वप्रतिमाप्रतिष्ठापिता ]

मुनिमातृपित्रोः समग्र .....

(5) Half portion of a richly decorated halo of a Buddha figure (no. 3268). This is the biggest halo so far known from Mathura (Plate III).

(6) Lower half of a terracotta female figure (no. 3328) with elaborate drapery and ornaments. Śuṅga period.

(7) Part of a terracotta panel (no. 3362) carved with a gracefully posed female torso of Gupta period.

(8) Maitreya (no. 3370) seated in *Paryankasana* holding *kamandalu* in his left hand. There is an indication of a third eye on his forehead. There was a Brahmi inscription on the pedestal in five lines, but it has been very much effaced and it is difficult to make out any clear sense from the few remaining letters on the fourth and fifth line. Kushāna.

(9) Half broken round sculpture (no. 3374) depicting the famous scene of *Kāliyadamana* by Lord Krishna. The Nāga has been subdued as is shown by the string (*pāśa*) tied around his neck and held by Sri Krishna. A Nāgi figure, apparently Kāliya's queen, is seen with folded hands praying to the Lord for release of her husband. This is a beautiful specimen of the Gupta art and adds to the scanty number of sculptures associated with Sri Krishna's life so far discovered at Mathura (Plate IIb).

(10) Architectural piece (no. 3329) used as a *gavaksha* made out of a single stone. In the middle there is a graceful figure of a lady holding a bunch of fruits in her right hand. Gupta period.

(11) Architectural piece (no. 3382) with a figure of Ambikā seated in *lalitāsana* having a child in her lap. A fine piece of early medieval period.

(12) Bust of Sūrya (no. 3384) holding in his hands two full-blown lotuses. His crown, ear ornaments and the richly decorated coat are remarkable. Gupta period.

(13) Gold-gilded bronze image of Tārā (3343.) Late seventeenth cen. A. D. (Plate IV).

(b) *Coin Section*—620 coins were added to the Museum Coin cabinet as against 15 of the last year. Out of 620 coins, 13 are of gold, 32 of silver and the rest 575 are of copper. The gold coins represent the following rulers :

(1) Kanishka II with three-faced Śiva on the reverse (PMC, XIX, 231, 234).

(2) Kedara Kushana (IMC, XIV, 10).

(3) Samudragupta, Standard type.

(4) Samudragupta, Battle Axe (BMC, IV, 9).

(5) Samudragupta, Lyrist (a fine specimen, BMC, V, 3).

(6) Samudragupta, Aśvamedha (BMC, V, 10).

(7) Chandragupta II, Archer type (BMC, VII, 1).

(8) Chandragupta II, Lion-Slayer (BMC, IX, 4).

(9) Chandragupta II, Horseman (BMC, X, 7).

(10) Kumāragupta I, Lion-Slayer (on reverse Goddess with *murdan āla*) (BMC, XIV, 11).

(11) Kumāragupta I, Horseman (BMC, XIII, 12).

(12) Skandagupta, Archer (BMC, XIX, 11).

(13) Kumāragupta II, Archer (BMC, XXII, 12).

**5. Arrangement**—During the year 84 new antiquities consisting of sculptures and terracottas were mounted on artistic wooden pedestals and provided with suitable labels. The important ones were exhibited in the galleries.

Glass showcases were prepared for two valuable and delicate exhibits, viz. Indra (no. 392) and *Lila Kamala-Vāhini Shālabhanjikā* figure (no. 2345). The showcase exhibiting Naṭarāja was refitted. During the year 98 new labels were written and 59 old ones were renewed.



According to a resolution passed by the Museum Committee, the Government were pleased in G. O. no. C-523/XV—2085-47, dated November 20, 1947, to change the name of the Museum and to restore its previous name, viz. "Archaeological Museum, Mathura." The big signboard at the entrance of the compound and the advertising boards at the railway stations were corrected accordingly.

Five more boards written in Hindi advertising the Museum were exhibited at prominent places of the town.

**6. Cleaning and Preservation**—Those of the new antiquities requiring chemical cleaning were cleaned in the Museum Laboratory. Three old sculptures were subjected to paper-pulp treatment and were thoroughly cleaned from salts.

**7. Research and Educational Activities**—The Curator studied and entered all the new antiquities with their detailed descriptions in the Museum Register.

Besides he contributed the following papers as a result of his studies :

(1) भारतीय ललित कलाएँ और मथुरा published in the "*Braja Bharati*," Mathura (year 4, no. 3).

(2) ब्रज के इतिहास की सामग्री published in the "*Braja Bharati*," Mathura (year 5, no. 2).

(3) "Female Education in Ancient India" published in the "*U. P. Education*," Basti (May-June, 1947).

(4) "A new inscribed Yaksha Image from Mathura" published in the *Vogel Commemoration Volume*, Leiden, Holland (1947).

(5) मथुरा स्तूपत्रय के दो नवीन जैन अभिलेख sent for the *Varni Commemoration Volume*, Bhadaini, Banaras.

(6) "Ten New Jain Images in the Mathura Museum" published in the "*Jain Antiquary*," Arrah (January, 1948).

(7) ब्रज की कला-स्थापत्य, मूर्ति, चित्र तथा संगीत (52 pages) published in the *Braja Loka Sanskriti*, by the Braja Sahitya Mandala, Mathura.

(8) "Museums of India" sent for 'Archaeology number' of the "*Vishal Bharat*," Calcutta.

(9) प्राचीन मथुरा कला में शृंगार published in the "*Sangam*," Allahabad, Volume I, no. 26.

(10) "Some new finds of the early Gupta period from Mathura" (embodying the results of the recent excavations at Gokarneswara, Mathura) read before the Tenth Session of the *All-India History Congress*, Bombay.

(11) मथुरा से प्राप्त दो महत्वपूर्ण हस्तलिखित ग्रंथ (dealing with art and architecture), published in "*Braja Bani*," Mathura, dated September 7, 1947.

(12) ब्रज भाषा तथा ब्रज-संस्कृति के विस्तार का क्षेत्र published in "*Braja Bharati*," Mathura" (year 5, no. 4).

(13) "Ajanta ki Kala" published in the *Parag*, Poona (May, 1948).

(14) "*Gokarneshwara*" published in "*Naya Sansar*," Mathura, (dated July 27, 1947).

(15) मथुरा से प्राप्त एक नवीन शिलापट्ट for the quarterly journal *अग्र्यस*, Ahmedabad.

(16) मथुरा कला का महत्व for बाबा राघवदास अभिनन्दन ग्रन्थ, गोरखपुर,

(17) मथुरा का देवनिर्मित बौद्ध स्तूप—(with different readings of the inscription on image no. J. 20) for महावीर जयन्ती संक.

(18) "A note on the activities of the Mathura Museum during the year 1947" for the *Journal of the Indian Museums*, 1947 (Part II).

To popularise the Museum the following lectures were delivered by the Curator :

(1) "History of Mathura" (illustrated), delivered in the Clency High School, Mathura.

(2) ब्रज की कला—ग्राम्य तथा नागरिक, (illustrated delivered to the students of ब्रजलोक-संस्कृति शिक्षण-शिविर organised by the Braj Sahitya Mandal, Mathura.

(3) मथुरा के जैन अवशेष on the Mahāvira Jayanti Day—under the auspices of the Jain Society, Mathura.

(4) Sri J. P. Chaturvedi, Sub-Curator, delivered an illustrated lecture on "Mathura Museum and its antiquities" in Sri Mathur Chaturvedi Vidyalaya, Mathura, at the occasion of its annual Prize Distribution.

These lectures were well attended and appreciated by the public.

As usual, groups of students from local and outside educational institutions visited the Museum. They were taken round the galleries and were explained the cultural and historical importance of the exhibits.

During the year photos of various Mathura antiquities and estampages of inscriptions were supplied to a number of scholars and institutions in India and abroad.

The Curator was deputed as an official delegate to attend the Tenth Session of the India History Congress held at Bombay in December last. He read a paper before the Congress and took active part in its deliberations. He also attended the meeting of the *Numismatic Society of India* and the *Museums Association of India*. He was re-elected a member of the *Managing Committee of the Museums Association of India* for the year 1948.

8. **Library**—Besides the scientific Bulletins, Journals and Periodicals, 36 new books dealing with Indian Art, Religion, History and Archaeology were added to the Museum Reference Library (Appendix B). Of these the more important are : (1) Hinduism and Buddhism by



A. K. Coomaraswamy ; (2) The Śakas in India by Satya Shraya ; (3) Epics, Myths and Legends of India, by P. Thomas ; (4) History of Marwar, two volumes, by B. N. Rau ; (5) Saraswati Bhawan Banaras, Studies, Volume I to X ; (6) Catalogue of Exhibits of Art from dominions of India and Pakistan, by Royal Academy of Art, London ; (7) Studies in Pauranic Records of Hindu Rites and Customs, by R. C. Hazra ; (8) India and China, by P. C. Bagchi ; (9) Races and Cultures of India, by D. N. Majumdar ; (10) Brahat Katha Kosha of Sri Harisenācharya ; (11) Early History of the Vaishnava Sect, by H. C. Roychaudhari.

**9. Museum Building and Garden**—The building, garden and lawns were maintained in a neat and tidy condition. The facades of four lawns in front of the Museum were improved and provided with suitable brick-edging to give better view.

**10. Visitors**—The Museum as usual attracted large number of visitors from India and other countries during the year. Some of the distinguished among them were : (1) Sri Sriprakash, M. L. C. (Central), now Minister, Government of India ; (2) Sri Srinath Shah, Banaras ; (3) Mr. G. Dow Smith, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner ; (4) Sri Agar Chand Nahta, Bikaner ; (5) Mr. A. G. Mitchell of Royal Academy, London ; (6) Sri S. S. Khora, I. C. S., Commissioner, Agra-Meerut Division ; (7) Sri Jayantanatha Roy, Maharaja Kumar of Nattore, Bengal ; (8) Sir I. G. Mackay, High Commissioner for Australia ; (9) Mahapandita Sri Rabula Sankrityayana ; (10) Sri Sri Ram Bajpai, Scout Commissioner, U. P., (11) Mr. S. E. Lee, Tokyo and (12) Mr. Richard Morse of U. S. A.

**11. General**—During the year the Curator was out on tour in the district for nine days. He visited several ancient sites and was able to acquire a number of antiquities for the Museum.

A remarkable feature of the year was carrying out of a trial digging in the Yamuna bed near Gokarneshwara Mound at the north end of the city. The site had already been disturbed by *kankar* diggers a few years ago yielding some sculptures and bricks. In the month of June, 1947, when there was little water on the site, the Curator started excavation work which lasted for 11 days at a total cost of Rs. 213. As a result of this as many as 86 antiquities consisting of sculptures (including one inscription and several other important objects), carved bricks and coins were obtained. Most of the objects are Buddhist and belong to the early Gupta period. A pakka well built of Gupta bricks (dia. 5'11") was also unearthed. The above finds clearly indicate that there was a Buddhist establishment over the present site in the early Gupta period, which might have been demolished by the Hunas in the fifth century A. D. or by the Muslim invaders later on.

Probably the big *stupa* referred to by the Chinese travellers Fahien and Yuan Chwang existed on the present Gokarneshwara Tila and Ganesha Tila sites, while the smaller *stupas* and monasteries were situated on the left of these mounds towards the river. The existence of a Buddhist establishment on the present river-bed, as proved by



the above finds, shows that the river Yamuna at least in the Gupta period did not flow just below the Gokarneshwara Mound, as it does at present, because otherwise the construction of votive *stupas* and wells, etc. in the river-bed would have been altogether inconsistent. At that time the flow of the river must have been to the further left side where the main current still flows.

The Committee records its appreciation of the good work done by the Curator Mr. Bajpai during the year.

K. D. BAJPAI, M.A.,  
Curator and Secretary,  
Museum Committee,  
Mathura.

J. N. UGRA,  
Collector and Chairman,  
Museum Committee,  
Mathura.

*Dated August 7, 1948.*

## APPENDIX A

*List of antiquities acquired for the Archaeological Museum, Mathura, during the year 1947-48*

Register no.	Description	Locality	Source
3261	Terracotta headless female figure wearing a thick neck collar embossed with three rectangular plaques and an elaborate <i>stana-hāra</i> passing over the breasts falling below. There is a conspicuous band on the loins. Grey clay. Maurya period.	Dhruva Tilā,	Purchased.
3262	Fragmentary rectangular brick carved with lotus petals and squares. Gupta.	Gokarneshwar Mound.	Acquired by the Curator.
3263	Bust of a Nāga image wearing a crown, ear ornaments and a necklace. Badly damaged. On the back is snake canopy with hoods. Late Kushāna.	Birjāpur village, district Mathura.	Purchased.
3264	Fragmentary pedestal of a broken Buddha image seated in <i>dhyana mudra</i> . Below there is a Bodhi tree being worshipped by two male figures standing with folded hands. There was an inscription on the pedestal in two lines in the Brāhmi characters of Kushāna period which is almost completely gone. The remaining letters which can be read are— <b>श्री महाराज</b>	Seetla Ghati, Mathura.	Presented by Pandit Radhey Shayam Joshi, Swamighat, Mathura.
3265	Broken parasol of a Stupa (5' 6½" india). decorated with full-blown lotuses and other flower designs. The middle hole for receiving the <i>yashti</i> is 7½" in diameter. About A. D. fourth century.	From Yamuna, near Gokarneshwar Mound.	From excavations at the site.
3266	Squar basement of a votive stupa (2' 4" sqr.) carved with two lions seated back to back on each of the four sides. In between the two lions there is a head of the Buddha on all the sides. It is interesting to note that the facial expression of all the four Buddhas differ from each other. They probably depict gloom, meditation, mirth and happiness respectively. This is a unique basement and is decidedly the best of its kind so far discovered at Mathura.	Ditto	Ditto.



Register no.	Description	Locality	Source
3267	Inscribed pedestal of a broken image with remains of two miniature standing figures, whose feet only are visible. The pedestal is inscribed in two lines in the Brahmi script of early fourth century A. D. It reads as follows : शाक्यमुनिस्य प्रतिमा प्रतिष्ठा [ पिता ] मुनि मातृपित्रोः अग्रपः..... i.e. image of Śākyamuni (Buddha) was installed (for the welfare of) Muni (?) and parents. Letter <i>ma</i> of both Kushāṇa and Gupta varieties is found here.	From the Yamuna, bed near Gokar- nesvara Mound.	From Excavations at the site.
3268	Broken half portion of the halo of a Buddha figure decorated with lotus, flower designs, garlands and beads. It is very much similar to the halo of the Buddha image no. A. 5. Gupta.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3269	Part of an umbrella with a hole on the border, adorned with <i>swastika</i> mark, birds and flowers. Gupta.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3270	Broken part of a halo marked with rays, beads and lotus garland.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3271	Part of a halo adorned with rays, flower garlands and nail marks.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3272	Part of a halo similar to no. 3271.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3273	Much defaced part of a halo with rays marks.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3274	Part of an umbrella adorned with flower garlands.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3275	Five broken parts of two umbrellas.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/1	Part of a halo with foliage, beads and garland decorations.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/2	Part of a halo with similar designs.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/3	Part of a halo similar to above.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/4ab	Two pieces of a halo carved with foliage.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/5	Part of a halo with lotus petals and garlands.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/6	Part of a halo with foliage, beads and garlands.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/7	Part of a halo with beautiful flower designs and bead border.	Ditto ..	Ditto.

Register no.	Description	Locality	Source
3276/8	Part of a halo with lotus petals and garlands.	From the Yamuna bed near Gokarnesvara Mound.	From excavations at the site.
3276/9	Part of a halo with nail and line marks.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/10	Part of a halo with lotus and bead border.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/11	Part of a halo with foliage and garland.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/12	Part of a halo with lotus, double nail marks and beads.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/13	Part of a halo with lotus, double nail marks and beads.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/14	Part of a halo with broad garlands.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/15	Part of a halo with palm tree decoration.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3276/16	Part of a halo with beautiful flower design and bead border.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3277	Broken part probably of a tympanum having a flying <i>vidyādhara</i> with flowers carved among peepal leaves.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3278	Broken part probably of a tympanum with a mutilated flying figure among beautifully carved peepal leaves.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3279	Broken right hand of a life-size Buddha figure with a beautiful <i>chakra</i> on the palm. Below the hand is foliage work.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3280	Slab with a full-blown lotus partly damaged.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3281	Broken part of a male figure carrying in his right hand a Sivalinga with its pedestal. The male wears a mukuta and earrings. Early Gupta period.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3282	Mutilated Buddha figure. Only the right hand in <i>abhaya mudrā</i> is preserved. The <i>saṅghātī</i> is artistically shown. Gupta.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3283	Pedestal of a standing Buddha figure, only the feet are remaining. Gupta.	Ditto ..	Ditto.



Register no.	Description	Locality	Source
3284	Broken part of a rectangular or square slab containing a beautifully carved <i>makara</i> with coiled tail. There is a <i>swastika</i> mark over the mouth of the reptile, who is swallowing flower garlands. Near the lower jaw of the <i>makara</i> is seen left foot of a broken male figure. Above the crocodile, is beautiful carving, Gupta.	From the Yāmuna bed near Gckar-neshwara Mound.	From excavations at the site.
3285	Broken part of a slab with foliage work above and two royal male worshippers below. Gupta.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3286	Round <i>āmalaka</i> with a hole (4")	Ditto	Ditto.
3287	Broken slab with a mutilated figure.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3288	Broken slab carved with a tail-like thing embossed with lotus patterns.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3289	Broken half of a round pot. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3290	Broken head of Buddha, only the curly hair remaining.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3291	Part of a cross-bar with a lotus..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3292	Male figure with a small drum and a rod. Head broken.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3293	Architectural piece .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3294	Round <i>āmalaka</i> partly broken ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3295	Broken slab with foliage decoration.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3296	Mutilated slab, only lotus petals remaining.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3297	Part of a small temple with a niche in the front enclosed by an arch, which is decorated with lotuses. On the left side also there is the same design, but the niche and the arch being only half visible. Above there is an <i>āmalaka</i> .	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3298	Round slab of some architecture with a full-blown lotus on one side.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3299	Broken pillar, with eight sides. On four sides below there are simple arches.	Ditto ..	Ditto.

Register no.	Description	Locality	Source
3300 to 3325	Architectural bricks, with several artistic devices.	From the Yamuna bed near Gokarneshwara Mound.	From excavations at the site.
3326	Ekmukhi Śivalinga. Worn out.	Vrindāban Gate, Mathura.	Acquired by the Curator.
3327	Part of a door jamb with one male and a female figure. The male wears <i>mukuta</i> , kundalas, necklace, etc. and holds a <i>chakra</i> in his right hand. The female behind him wears several ornaments. Red sandstone. Medieval.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3328	Lower half of a terracotta standing female figure. The three-fold necklace is hanging up to the navel. The drapery below the navel is elaborate consisting of thick and broad <i>mekhala</i> and conspicuous clothings. A fine specimen of the Śunga art. Red clay.	Chāmunda Mound, Mathura.	Presented by Pandit Govind Charan.
3329 to 3332.	Inscribed clay sealings	.. Katra Keshavadeva	Ditto.
3333	Part of a pedestal of a broken image with a lion's head and that of a female remaining on the left corner below. The pedestal bears an inscription in Kushāṇa Brahmi in 3 lines, of which the 3rd line is very much effaced. The inscription reads as follows :	..	Presented by Pandit Bholanath.
	L. 1—सिद्धम् भगवतो मुमतिस्व प्रतिमा प्र [तिष्ठापितो]		
	L. 2—६ मित्राया सोमगुप्तस्य वि [तु]		
	L. 3—चपकि ..... नय्यक्षय ..... व्य ..		
	i.e. an image of Sumati (5th Jaina Tirthankara) was installed by Mitra, who was probably the daughter of Somagupta. It is not clear whether the numerical symbol 8 refers to the regnal year or the day. In case it refers to the year, then the time of the installation of the image would be A. D. 84.		
3334	Terracotta female figure in standing pose. She is holding some indistinct object in her right hand while the left rests above her navel. She is wearing various ornaments. A bird (parrot ?) is seen resting on her left hand and touching with its beak the left breast of the lady. Red clay, Śunga period.	Chāmunda Mound.	From Pandit Govind Charan.



Regis- ter no.	Description	Locality	Source
3335	Broken terracotta piece, beauti- fully carved with foliage and flowers. Red clay.	Chāmunda Mound ..	From Pandit Govind Charan.
3336	Inscribed commemorative sealing. Two feet are shown above and below is inscribed नरेन्द्रस्य । Gupta period.	..	Ditto.
3337	Gaṇeśa seated on a mountain. He wears double necklace, yajayopavita and armlets. In his right hand he holds a sweet ball while in left he has some indistinct object, probably a mālā. His broad ears and coiling trunk are remarkable. Below him are two worshippers, male and female with indistinct objects. Red sandstone. Ku- shāṇa.	Naswalā Baghīchi of Chāubey near the Museum.	Purchased.
3338	Broken part of a round sculpture. In the upper panel is shown animal fight, while in the lower one are carved two kinnarīs with indistinct arms engaged in vigorous action probably against one horse. Part of one defaced female figure is depicted on the extreme left behind the horse. Red sand- stone.	Mathura City	Purchased from Pan- dit Bholanath.
3339	Headless seated yaksha with a purse in right and a fruit (lemon ?) in the left. He wears different ornaments. Red sand- stone. Kushāṇa.	Mathura	Ditto.
3340	Lower part of a standing Śiva (?) figure with the Nandi Bull. The god is holding a komandatu in his left hand.	Do.	Ditto.
3341	Upper part of a standing Kārtti- keya with right hand in abha- yamudrā and holding a spear in left hand. He wears crown, ear-rings and a torque. Ku- shāṇa period.	Do.	Ditto.
3342	Marble Sati Stone said to have been fixed in the Sati Burz on the bank of the Yamuna River in Mathura City. The Burz was constructed in A. D. 1574 by Raja Bhagwan Das of Amber.	Near Sati Ghat ..	Ditto.

Regis- ter no.	Description	Locality	Source
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There is an inscription in Nāgari characters on the stone, which says, that the image was made in V. S. 1670 (1613 A.D.) by one Gangādās. There are two standing figures in the stone, one male and the other female. The male holds a rosary and Śivalinga while the female is standing with folded hands. There is a lotus decoration above the figures and the words *Sūrija* and *Chandrama* are written on the male and female figures respectively.

- |      |   |                  |  |
|------|---|------------------|--|
| 3343 | Bronze image of Buddhist goddess Tārā. She is standing in a <i>tribhāṅgi</i> pose with the right hand in <i>varadamudrā</i> and the left hand raised up in <i>abhaya-mudrā</i> . She wears a <i>dhōṭī</i> artistically tied by a band at the left side of her waist. The ornaments consist of an elaborately decorated <i>mukuta</i> , necklace, <i>stanaharā</i> , <i>kundalas</i> , <i>keyura</i> , <i>kataka</i> , <i>mekhalā</i> and <i>nupura</i> . From the <i>keyura</i> on the left hand is shown a <i>saṅgā</i> <i>kamala</i> shooting up. The <i>mukuta</i> , one necklace and the <i>mekhalā</i> are embossed with semi-precious red, green and blue stones. The hair-dress is beautifully shown, at the top of which is the figure of a <i>dhyāni</i> Buddha. The image is gold-gilded, traces of which are clearly seen. A fine specimen of the Nepali bronze art. | Mathura          | .. Purchased from<br>Pandit Bholanath. |
| 3344 | Gujalakshmi. The goddess is seated on a lotus, her right hand being in <i>abhaya-mudrā</i> and the left in <i>varadamudrā</i> . The rest two hands carry lotus garlands. The goddess is being flanked by two elephants, one on each side, carrying lotus stalks in their trunks. Below is the pedestal carved with a lotus in the middle. Bronze. South Indian school.  | Farrukhabad Town | Ditto.                                 |



Register no.	Description	Locality	Source
3345	Lakshmi Nārāyaṇa. The god carries in his four hands <i>Sankha</i> , <i>chakra</i> , <i>gada</i> and <i>padma</i> , respectively. Below is Garuda, besides whom at the corners are shown two attendants with folded hands. Bronze.	Mathura	Purchased from Pandit Bholanath.
3346	Ārti with stand containing 13 oil pots. A 14th pot is held by the elephant rider above. This pot rests upon the trunk of the elephant. Bronze.	Do.	Ditto.
3347	Veṇugopāla in the attitude of holding a flute. He is standing in <i>tribhāṅgi</i> pose on a lotus. A mace is resting at his knee, the lower part of the mace being on the lotus. The god besides several ornaments wears sandals in his feet. Bronze. South Indian school.	Do.	Ditto.
3348	Two-handed Viṣṇu standing on a lotus. He holds a conch in the right hand and a purse in the left one. Bronze. South Indian school.	Gwalior	Ditto.
3349	Śiva, Pārvati and Gaṇeśha shown together. Bronze. South Indian style.	Mathura	Ditto.
3350 & 3351	Sūrya Yantra with several inscriptions. Bronze.	Do.	Ditto.
3352	Terracotta male bust, hands broken. The headdress and features indicate Persian ethnology. Black clay. Kushāṇa.	Katrā	Presented by Padmit Govind Charan.
3353	Terracotta male bust with a turban on head having projections on both sides. Red clay. Kushāṇa.	Do.	Ditto.
3354	Terracotta plaque with a female figure broken below the waist. She wears ornaments. The hair is adorned with elaborate flower decorations, the two venis falling on each side. Red clay. Śunga period.	Village Gosnā	Ditto.
3355	Terracotta female head badly damaged. The hair arrangement is remarkable. Black clay. Kushāṇa.	Katrā	Ditto.

Register no.	Description	Locality	Source
3356	Terracotta piece carved with a turbulent deer with prominent horns. The animal is tied in the neck with a rope.	Goanā Mound	Presented by Pandit Govind Charen.
3357	Terracotta piece finally carved with blossomed flower trees, below which are seen one male and two females. Probably they are enjoying garden sports. In front of the lady standing in the middle is to be seen a bird (?) or a <i>vindā</i> . The head-dress of the figures indicate the Sunga art. Red clay.	Ditto	Ditto.
3358	Terracotta female head richly decorated with pearls and flowers. There are thick double ear-lobes in the ears. On the neck there is a collar only partly preserved. Behind is to be seen one thick and spotted hair braid on both sides of which also are to be seen spot marks. Black clay. Kushāna.	Chaubara Mound	Ditto.
3359	Terracotta mother goddess figure with head, hands and feet broken. Thick collar in the neck. Good hair arrangement. Black clay. Maurya period.	Jaisingh Pura	Ditto.
3360	Terracotta female torso. Breasts damaged. Wearing <i>stanahāra</i> and <i>mekhals</i> . Black clay. Mauryan.	Ganesh Tila	Ditto.
3361	Terracotta male head with turban and ear-lobes. The lenticular eyes with round holes, prominent nose, twisted moustaches and the spotted beard marked with a boundary line are remarkable. Red clay. Kushāna.	Katrā	Ditto.
3362	Broken part of a terracotta panel carved with a gracefully posed female torso. She wears dhoti and neck ornament. Red clay. Gupta period.	Ambarisha Tila	Ditto.
3363	Part probably of a cross-bar with a standing male figure under a tree. He holds two indistinct objects, one in each hand. He wears a turban, ear-lobes, a torque and <i>uttarya</i> . Red sandstone. Sunga.	Katrā	Ditto.



Register no.	Description	Locality	Source
3364	Torso of a standing male figure, probably, a warrior carrying a long spear in his right hand and an arm of protection in the left hand. He wears <i>dhoti</i> , necklace and armlets. Red sandstone. Gupta period.	Village Girdharpur	Presented by Pandit Govind Charan.
3365	Lower part of a seated Śūrya with a dagger in his left hand. The right hand probably held a lotus. Red sandstone. Kuśhāṇa.	Village Ral ..	Ditto.
3366	Broken part of a slab showing in upper panel Buddha in <i>dharmaparakamudrā</i> . Below are seen three couchant male dwarfs carrying indistinct objects. Red sand stone. Kuśhāṇa period.	Katrā ..	Ditto.
3367	Broken part of a tympanum with two panels. In the above one, worship of a stupa has been shown by two <i>kāśyapa</i> figures being half human-face winged crocodiles and the other half being lions. In the second panel below worship of a sacred tree by two similar figures, one on each side, has been shown. Red sand stone. Kuśhāṇa period.	Kankali Tila, Mathura.	Ditto.
3368	Broken part of a railing pillar with a defaced female figure standing under a <i>nāgakeśara</i> tree holding a branch of it. Her face is damaged. Hair dress is remarkable. Red sandstone. Kuśhāṇa.	Ganeshra Village ..	Ditto.
3369	Torso of Viṣṇu showing his <i>Trivikrama</i> incarnation. The right foot rests on the ground while the left is raised up in order to measure the universe. The god wears a triple necklace torque, waist ornaments and <i>yajnopavita</i> . On his breasts is <i>Sriesta</i> symbol. He wears long <i>Vaijayanti</i> . A small dagger hangs from the waist. Late Gupta period. Buff-coloured stone.	Village Bati ..	Ditto.

Regis- ter no.	Description	Locality	Source
3370	Maitreya seated in the <i>pariyankāsana</i> . His right hand raised up in <i>abhaya mudrā</i> is slightly broken. With the left hand he is holding a <i>kamandalu</i> . His big round belly has been chiselled by some ignorant person who might have done so in order to get some jewels from the belly of the statue. There is an indication of the third eye on the forehead of the god.  On the pedestal there was a Brāhmi inscription in Kushāṇa characters in five lines, but the above three lines have been almost completely destroyed, as the stone there has peeled off. The remaining two lines are also not clear. The tentative reading of the two lines is as follows :	Deeg Darwaza ..	Presented by Pandit Govind Charan.
४—भानुमित्रस भ्रात्रस सचसिवपुत्रो मैत्रे [य] प्रतिमा i.e. an image of Maitreya was installed by son of Sachaśiva (Satyaśiva), brother of Bhānumitra. The left hand portion of the pedestal is cut in order, probably, to fix the image into some structure. Red sandstone. Kushāṇa.			
3371	Architectural stone with 3 arched panels. In the first is the worshipper Bodhisattva with flowers in his both hands. In the second one there is a male figure with folded hands turned to right. In the last one the figure is very distinct but appears to have been a Bodhisattva figure. Red sandstone. Kushāṇa period.	Dhauri Pyau, near Naroli.	Ditto.
3372	Broken architectural piece with a panel containing a male and head of a female figure. The male is standing with his hands folded up. He wears a double <i>ghutannā</i> and a double-knotted turban. The female, whose head only remains, is gleefully looking at the man. Above the panel there is a railing. On the right corner below the railing part of two lotus flowers are visible. Red sandstone. Kushāṇa period.	Katrā Keshava Deva	Ditto.



Register no.	Description	Locality	Source
3373	Terracotta round lamp, about half broken. In the middle there is a miniature pot for keeping in the wick. There are four round holes in this pot for passing of oil into it to keep the lamp burning.	Kanskā-kilā, Mathura.	Presented by Sri Madan Mohan Ma- heehwari, Advocate, Mathura.
3374	Half broken round slab depicting the famous scene of <i>Kāliya-damana</i> by Krishna. There are three figures in all—one of Krishna, the other of Nāgarāja ( <i>Kāliya</i> ) and the third of a Nāgi. Krishna's right hand is completely broken while the left arm is also gone. He is wearing a crown, round ear-lobes, a necklace and wristlets. He has pounced upon the Nāga and has subdued him as is clearly seen from the <i>pāsa</i> with which the Nāga has been tied around the neck. Krishna has flung his legs over the Nāga. The latter's mutilated head only, protected by hoods, is remaining. The Nāgi, apparently <i>Kāliya's</i> queen, is seen with folded hands in a submissive attitude as if praying the Lord to release her husband. The Nāgi's head-dress, decorated with pearls in front and the tufts of hair behind being combed nicely, is remarkable. She is wearing round <i>karnakundala</i> and a necklace. Her left breast and the left hand is badly damaged. Her lower part below the waist consists of a snake coil. This is a beautiful specimen of the Gupta period and adds to the scanty number of sculptures associated with Krishna's life, so far discovered at Mathura. Red sandstone.	Do.	Ditto.
3375	Torso of Vishnu image with a necklace and part of the <i>vanamālā</i> . Gupta. Red sandstone.	From behind Madan- mohan Temple, Vrindāban.	Acquired by the Curator.
3376	Brahma. His three faces with beards are visible. The fourth face behind could not be shown. Kushāna. Red sandstone.	Ditto	Ditto.
3377	Lower part of a Kubera's image. The Yaksha is seated cross-legged on a mountain. Red sandstone. Kushāna period.	Ditto	Ditto.

Register no.	Description	Locality	Source
3378	Torso of a worshipper holding flowers and garlands in his hands. He wears a <i>dhoti</i> and an <i>uttariya</i> . Red sandstone. Kushāṇa.	From behind Madan-mohan Temple, Vrindāban.	Acquired by the Curator.
3379	Architectural piece used as a <i>gavāksha</i> made out of a single stone. In the middle there is a graceful figure of a lady. She has a bunch of fruits in her right hand, which a boy figure, badly mutilated, is holding. Left hand of the lady is resting on thigh. She wears a <i>sā ī</i> and other ornaments, and is standing under a blossoming tree. There are eight rectangular holes on the right and 12 on the left of the lady figure. Above there are 7 decorative lion heads in a line. There is artistic foliage work in the stone. Red sandstone. Gupta period.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3380	Mutilated male head with curly hair and round ear-rings. Above it is shown a female head adorned with wristlet. Red sandstone. Gupta period.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3381	Vishnu head with a <i>Kirīṁmukūṣa</i> . Buff-coloured stone. Medieval.	Swāmighat, Mathura.	Ditto.
3382	Architectural piece with the figure of Ambikā seated between two pillars in <i>lalitāsana</i> having her right foot placed on a lotus. She has a child in her left lap. On the left side of the pillar one decorative lion figure is prominently shown, above and below which are seen crocodile figures. The right side of the stone, which probably had a similar design, is peeled off. Above there is scroll work. The elaborate head-dress of the goddess and the ornaments depict high workmanship. Red sandstone. Early Medieval.	Village Beri, 11 miles south of Mathura.	
3383	Terracotta male figure broken in two parts. The figure shows a pot-bellied youngster with disproportionate limbs. His open mouth, big lenticular eyes and unnatural way of feet are remarkable. Kushāṇa period.	Ditto ..	Ditto.



Register no.	Description	Locality	Source
3384	Bust of Sūrya. The god stands holding two full-blown lotuses with their stalks, one in each hand. He wears a <i>mukuta</i> and coat of arms. In his ears he is wearing <i>kundalas</i> of lotus buds. Around his face is a halo consisting of three concentric bands. On each side of Sūrya, Ushā and Pratyushā are shown in reclining pose with bow and arrow. At each of the corners above is shown one female figure holding a garland. Above in the middle is carved mouth of a crocodile.	Runkutā village, about 26 miles from Mathura.	From Pandit Govind Charan.
3385	Inscribed pedestal of a Jaina image of which only feet are left, which show that the image was in standing attitude. In the middle of the pedestal is shown a <i>dharmacakra</i> placed on a pilaster. At its right is shown a naked Jaina monk with a cloth in left and a garland in the right hand. He is followed by three other male worshippers. The third one is a miniature figure wearing a long coat probably representing a Saka worshipper. On the left of the pilaster are standing three female worshippers, two carrying flowers and garlands in their hands and the third with folded hands. On the pedestal a few letters are engraved near the right foot of the Jaina figures. There must have been some letters on the other side also, but they have been broken due to peeling off of the stone there. Two full lines are inscribed below the feet and above the worshippers while one line is engraved on the rim below. The inscription reads as follows : १—देवपु [त्र] स्य [ पाहि ] क [ नि ] कस्य राज्य [संवत्सरे]..... २—१०७ हे २ द्वितये दिवसे पंचविंशे पतस्य पूर्व्यायां कोट्या तो गणा- ३—तो सांतिनिकस्यातो कुलातो वैरातो शा [ चातो ] पादयं गृह- रक्षिताये शि..... On the rim near the right foot of the image } कौशिकीये निव्वत्तं न	Chaubia Para, Mathura.	Purchased from Pandit Govind Charan.

Regis- ter no.	Description	Locality	Source
	<p><i>Translation.</i>—In the reign of Devaputra King Kanishka, in the year 17, in the second month of winter, on the 25th day, on the date specified as above, at the request of Kausiki Griharakshita, out of the <i>Kottiya gana</i> out of the <i>santi-nika kula</i> out of the <i>vaira sakhā</i>. The inscription is incomplete. Like similar inscriptions from Mathura, one expected in the present one also the name of the donor, who at the instance of the nun Griharakshita caused to be made the image in question. Probably the engraver, finding that the donor's name along with its usual paraphernalia would occupy a lot of space, omitted the name. Such cases are, however, very rare.</p>		
3386	<p>Broken part probably of a round begging bowl carved outside with foliage work and other decorative patterns. On the edge there is an inscription in Kushāna Brahmi, of which only 5 letters are left now. They read as <b>स्य धर्मपल</b> probably referring to the name of one Dharmapalā, who might have been the donor of the bowl. Red sandstone. Kushāna.</p>	Chaurāsi Jain Temple.	Purchased from Pandit Govind Charan.



## APPENDIX L

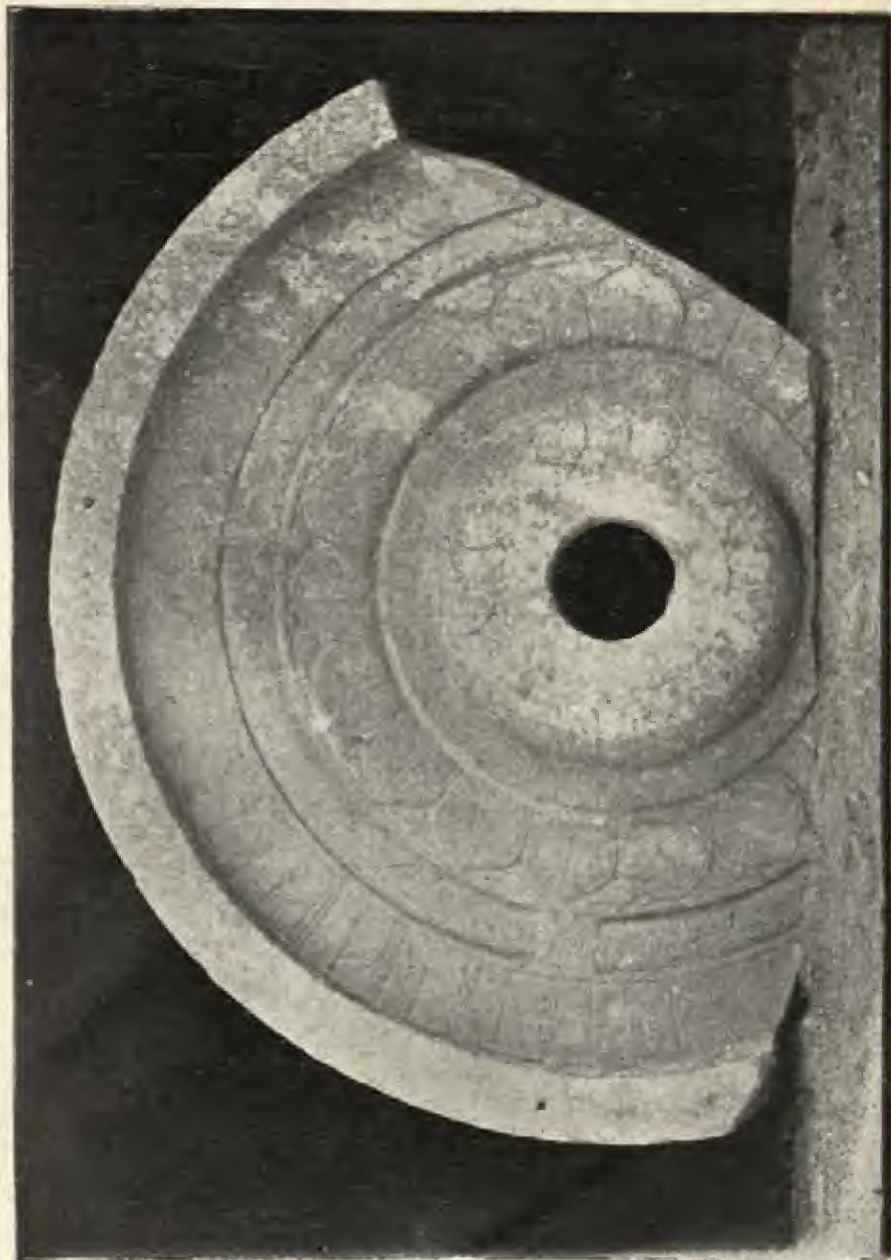
*List of books added to the Archaeological Museum Library, Mathura, during the year 1947-48*

Sl. no.	Name of book	Presented by—
985	Catalogue: Exhibition of Asiatic Art and Archaeology, New Delhi. 23rd March—2nd April, 1947.	Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, Director General of Archaeology in India.
986	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto.
987	Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey, Burma, for 1940-41.	The Superintendent, Archaeology, Burma.
988	Hinduism and Buddhism, by Coomaraswamy	Purchased.
989	Proceedings of IX Indian History Congress, Anamalai Nagar, 1945.	Do.
990	Delhi Humayun's Tomb and Adjacent buildings, by S. A. S. Naqvi.	Director General of Archaeology, New Delhi.
991	Akshar-Vigyana, by Pt. Raghunandan Sharma.	Purchased.
992	A Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in Saraswati Bhawan, Banaras (1918—1930), by Mm. Pt. Gopinath Kaviraj.	Do.
993	The Sakas in India, by Satya Sharava, M.A.	Do.
994	Epics, Myths and Legends of India, by P. Thomas.	Do.
995	History of Marwar, Part I, by Mm. Pt. B. N. Rau.	Presented by the author.
996	Ditto Part II, ditto ..	Ditto.
997	Astachhap-Parichaya, by P.D. Mittal ..	Purchased.
998	Kavya Vilasa .. ..	Do.
999	Prakrita Prakasa, Part I .. ..	Do.
1000	Ditto Part II .. ..	Do.
1001	Mrigankalekha Netika .. ..	Do.
1002	Anandakanda Champu .. ..	Do.
1003	Buddha Pratima Lakshanam .. ..	Do.
1004	Subhadra Parinayanam .. ..	Do.
1005	Vikramankadeva Charita .. ..	Do.
1006 to 1015	Saraswati Bhawan Studies, Vols. I—X ..	Do.
1016	Catalogue: Exhibition of Art from Dominions of India and Pakistan.	Presented by the Royal Academy of Arts, London.

Sl. no.	Name of book	Presented by—
1017	Studies in the Pauranic Records on Hindu Rites and Customs, by R. C. Hazara.	Purchased.
1018	Material for the Study of the Early History of the Vaishnava Sect, by H. Roychoudhuri.	Do. Do.
1019	India and China, by Dr. P. C. Bagchi	Do.
1020	Races and Culture of India, by D. N. Majumdar.	Do.
1021	Brahm Katha Kosha by Sri Harishchandra Acharya	Do.

K. D. BAJPAI.





No. 325.—Parasol of a Stupa decorated with dove designs.

PLATE II



No. 2266—(a) Square bas-relief of a votive Stupa carved with Icons and  
Buddha head.

PLATE II



No. 2271—(b) Kirtimukha carved by Sri Krishna .





No. 3208.—Half portion of a richly decorated base of a Buddha figure



No. 3943—Gold-gilded bronze image of Buddhist goddess Tara.